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CIA Offered Plan For Surinam Coup

'Not Against Bouterse Was Dropped in '82 After Congressional Protests

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration dropped a plan this year to overthrow the government of Surinam after congressional committees objected, according to administration officials.

The plan, according to the officials, called for the formation of a small paramilitary force made up mainly of Surinamese exiles opposed to the authoritarian government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse. The force was supposed to infiltrate Paramaribo, the capital of the former Dutch colony, and force the government out, the officials said Tuesday.

Colonel Bouterse, who seized power in a military coup in 1980, is viewed by Reagan administration officials as an unpredictable leader with pro-Communist sympathies. Last December, his government rounded up 15 leading opponents, including prominent citizens, and summarily executed them. The 15 were accused of taking part in a coup attempt.

Whether the U.S. plan to overthrow Colonel Bouterse called for his arrest or deportation or other action against him was unclear. The assassination of foreign leaders formally prohibited by President Gerald R. Ford was also barred by President Ronald

Reagan in an executive order on intelligence activities issued in 1981.

The Surinam plan was sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The CIA was reported to have told congressional committees that the overthrow of Colonel Bouterse would eliminate the possibility that the Soviet Union and Cuba would try to use Surinam as a base from which to expand their influence in South America.

Several members of the House and Senate intelligence panels said Tuesday that they had objected because they felt the administration had not demonstrated that Surinam posed a threat to U.S. interests. Surinam, on the northern coast of South America, is bordered by French Guiana, Brazil and Guyana.

While not opposed in principle to the idea of attempting to overthrow a foreign government, committee members said they had criticized the CIA for advocating what one House member called "the most extreme measure" before less severe methods were used to steer Surinam away from Soviet and Cuban influence.

The debate between the two committees and the CIA apparently became intense before the Reagan administration dropped the plan, officials said.

Dale Peterson, a spokesman for the CIA, said Tuesday that the agency does not comment on intelligence matters.

The Surinam proposal was disclosed by ABC News on its "Nightline" program. The report was confirmed by three members of the House intelligence committee, a staff member for the Senate intelligence committee and two national security officials in the administration.

The House committee reportedly raised objections to the plan when first notified about it late last year by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence. The CIA is required by law to notify the two congressional intelligence committees when the president approves planning for a covert operation.

Although the committees lack formal veto power, they can raise objections and withhold money. Since congressional monitoring of intelligence activities was formalized in the 1976, the CIA has dropped at least one other plan for a foreign government.

The replacement of the "legal peso" with the "Argentine peso" coincided with a two-day bank holiday, Tuesday and Wednesday, designed to allow financial institutions to prepare for the transition.

For a month, banks and businesses will accept both the old and new bills, and most shopkeepers planned to post both old and new prices.

To minimize confusion, the government decided to print the new replacement bills in the same colors as each old bill — pink for 100 pesos (formerly 1 million), green for 50 pesos (formerly 500,000), and gray for 10 pesos (formerly 100,000).

The lowly 5,000-peso note becomes an Argentine 50-centavo coin.

Four Zeros Cut From the Peso By Argentina

United Press International

Buenos Aires — The government chopped four zeros off the national currency Wednesday, causing most Argentines to lose their millionaire status overnight.

Eight years of triple-digit inflation have pushed prices so high that Argentina's national budget had to keep printing bills with more and more zeros, including a 1-million-peso note introduced 18 months ago. It was worth about \$12 early this week.

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U.S. Asks Increased Allied Role In Defense

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger asked the European allies Wednesday to increase their efforts to help the United States react to crises in Southwest Asia and other trouble spots.

Mr. Weinberger made the request at a meeting of 14 defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, asking them to "make sure we will not be caught unprepared," a senior U.S. official said.

The official, briefing reporters about the private session on one condition he not be identified, said Mr. Weinberger also "argued strongly" for the highest possible military spending by allied governments.

The United States also pledged to make available for European defense "super weapons" developed under President Ronald Reagan's program to build a defensive missile that would make territory invulnerable to most nuclear missile attacks.

The U.S. official's description of Mr. Weinberger's remarks indicated the United States had followed its traditional role at NATO conferences: asking for greater efforts by allies while renewing pledges to protect them in time of war.

Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the revolution in Iran, the United States has been pressuring the allies to come up with solid contingency plans to fill in gaps in European defense if the United States is forced to divert troops to Southwest Asia.

The U.S. official said it was necessary to "prepare now" for that contingency and identify the scope of the problem.

He said specific troop commitments might be requested after NATO military advisers complete a study of the problem later this year.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany, whose country could lose U.S. forces if a war erupts, said he supported NATO planning for such contingencies.

But Mr. Wörner said the alliance as a whole should compensate for potential U.S. troop losses, not just those countries from which American forces are moved.

When asked why planning for such contingencies is still in the early stages nearly four years after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. official replied: "It should have been done long ago, but better late than never."

Mr. Weinberger renewed longstanding U.S. pressure on the other NATO countries to meet a commitment to increase their defense spending by 3 percent. The official said about two-thirds of the countries have agreed to meet the goal.

The increases were promised in a deal to bolster conventional defenses so NATO would not have to resort to nuclear weapons in the early days of any attack by the Soviets.

According to administration officials, the CIA abandoned the plan when the Senate panel also expressed criticism.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Michael Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, trying a saxophone Wednesday during a campaign stop at the Chelmsley Wood Youth Community Center in the West Midlands.



Margaret Thatcher

Kohl May Ask Andropov About Meeting Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany may return from Moscow next month with more ideas about prospects for a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, a White House official said Wednesday.

The counselor to the president, Edwin Meese III, said Mr. Kohl is expected to sound out Mr. Andropov on a possible meeting and on arms control matters, "but he is not going over there as our emissary."

"If he comes back with any interesting information, we'll be glad to hear it," Mr. Meese said.

Mr. Kohl discussed his July 4 trip to Moscow with Mr. Reagan on Monday in Williamsburg, Virginia, after the final session of the seven-nation economic conference. Mr. Meese discouraged speculation that Mr. Kohl was asked to serve as a go-between for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov.

"What he will do is, I'm sure, come out of that with some further ideas from his face-to-face meeting with Mr. Andropov," Mr. Meese said. "But he is not going over there as an emissary who is trying to arrange a summit on our behalf."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Tories Say Rivals Are Shielding Leaders

By Graham Stewart

Reuters

best chance were all held by the Conservatives.

The question of Mr. Foot's future was raised again when a regional newspaper quoted his wife, Jill Craigie, as saying that she thought he would retire soon, even before he was elected.

According to the *Reading Evening Post*, she said of her 69-year-old husband: "I shouldn't think he would stay on for long because it would be time to make way for a younger man."

Mr. Foot quickly dismissed the story, insisting that "there's nothing in it at all." The paper insisted that Miss Craigie had been accurately quoted.

Labor insiders expect that Mr. Foot will almost certainly step down in the event of a heavy election defeat, and observers are convinced that this would touch off a bitter leadership battle between radical and moderate factions in the party.

Mr. Foot was elected as a compromise candidate when feuding between the two wings of the party after Labor's 1979 election loss threatened to split the party.

The Labor Party, meanwhile, demanded a top-level inquiry into the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano during the Falklands war.

Neil Kinnock, considered a potential leader of the party, said it was feasible to believe that the ship was torpedoed with the loss of 321 lives because Mrs. Thatcher wanted war.

A poll published Wednesday in the *Daily Star* gave the Conservatives 44 percent, Labor 31 percent and the alliance 21 percent. The Conservative lead in another poll fell from 18 percent to 12 percent in a week.

Mr. Parkinson predicted that Laborites would creep up in the polls in the next few days "unless they continue with their apparent intention of committing suicide in public."

He said increasing alliance support would help rather than hurt Labor because the 80 marginal seats where the alliance had the

best chance were all held by the Conservatives.

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Summit Scorecard: An Informal Assessment of Who Won

By John Vincour
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — None of the participants at the annual economic summit conferences ever admits to being a loser afterward, but the range of satisfaction with the conference outcomes varies greatly — and always in relation to the domestic political goals the individual leaders bring with them.

Thus, the international aspects of a summit conference can be regarded by the delegations with detachment, or even cynicism, because they often are short on specifics or practical steps that would change things. But how well a participating country is perceived to fare in terms of public opinion at home is a matter of real sensitivity to the individual leaders.

Here is a list of the political agendas that the participating leaders brought to this year's summit conference in Williamsburg, and an informal assessment of whether their goals were met or missed:

- Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who faces a general election in less than two weeks, was thought to have been seeking a quick political boost from the conference. She seems to have succeeded. The language of the statement on national security, particularly as it referred to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's determination to follow through with deployment plans for new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, was pure profit for her because the Labor Party opposes the plan.

On economic matters, the final communiqué said nothing that could trouble her. Rather, the pledge to limit the growth of expenditures, a reference to holding down government spending, fit perfectly into the

framework of Thatcher economics. So did the statement in the final declaration calling for a continued battle against inflation.

- Japan. The Japanese succeeded in softening the often bitter criticism of their trade policies that had marked past conferences. In endorsing the security statement and joining in a global defense stance with the Atlantic alliance for the first time, the Japanese felt they were offering the West a new kind of cooperation that would help deflect criticism.

In terms of domestic politics, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who faces elections in the fall, tried to show himself as a man of leadership capacity and decisiveness. In the opinion of Yasuhiro Nakada, White House correspondent of the Kyodo News Agency, his efforts were successful. "It's very significant for the Japanese that we've entered into the big world of arms control affairs," Mr. Nakada said.

- Canada. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has pushed hard for more economic aid for the Third World on the premise that it would mean more jobs for Canadians, got little to show for his lobbying. A conference participant who was not part of the Canadian delegation said the Third World would be furious over the lack of action.

Domestic politics also require that Canada take security positions that differ to some degree from those of the United States. In letting reporters understand that Canada thought Sunday's security declaration would have been better off without including references to French and British nuclear forces, an important issue at the Geneva arms reduction talks, Mr. Trudeau may have scored points at home, but upset some allies.

- France. France gave a little and got a little. The language in the communiqué about the need for "helpful" intervention in currency markets was the kind that could bolster the franc. The reference to holding an international conference on monetary stabilization could be taken as a victory for President François Mitterrand, who has been pressing for such a meeting. The American draft for the final communiqué sought to avoid the reference.

But Mr. Mitterrand did not like the way the French press covered the first day of the summit, complaining that it cast him in too conciliatory a role toward the United States. Mr. Mitterrand got nothing in the way of support for his notions on stabilizing raw material prices, and he will surely face trouble from the left wing of the Socialist Party and the Communists for signing the statement that Western security is "indivisible and must be approached on a global basis."

France has always tried to keep its role in international defense matters ambiguous as possible.

- West Germany. The main goal was to get through the meeting without becoming a source of controversy, often West Germany's lot in summit gatherings during the years of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The task was managed easily by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He stated his concerns about American interest rates frankly, but avoided antagonism.

Mr. Kohl also left Williamsburg with the feeling that he got good support from the Americans in advance of his trip to the Soviet Union on July 4. "I think some people actually thought we were boring," a Bonn official said. "We said 'yes' to the security document and 'yes' to the communiqué. It was easy, without irritation, and that's how Kohl won the election."

• Italy. With parliamentary elections scheduled for the last week of June, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's political mission as a Christian Democratic leader was to avoid controversy and to profit where possible. He was largely successful.

With the lira as chronically weak as the French franc, Italy wanted some new expression acknowledging the need for intervention in currency markets, and got it. The reaffirmation of the intent to deploy new missiles at the end of the year was also welcomed.

"Whoever forms the next government can only be pleased" with the missile statement, said Ignazio Cattaneo, Mr. Fanfani's spokesman. "There's really no party in Italy that's opposed except the Communists."

• United States. In the won and lost columns, the big victory was Sunday's joint statement on security, which pulled Japan and to a lesser degree France into a broadened concept of global defense responsibilities. For the French press, in particular, President Ronald Reagan showed unexpected tactical skill in maneuvering the document past Mr. Mitterrand. In addition, the Americans were able to get the leaders to agree to Mr. Reagan's thesis that signs of economic recovery are present, a kind of tacit admission that his policies work.

In the other column, the United States had to concede that some of Mr. Reagan's policies might be hindering a world recovery, and the United States had to agree in wording in the communiqué that acknowledges the need for monetary and budget policies that will lower interest rates.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Talks to Arms Negotiator

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan conferred Wednesday with his chief arms control negotiator, who reported that the president would modify his proposals for strategic arms talks before negotiations resumed with the Soviet Union next week in Geneva.

Edward L. Rowley said the administration would give serious study to the proposal that two older long-range missiles be dismantled for every new missile deployed. Asked whether he was optimistic about the chance for negotiating a strategic arms control agreement with Russia, Mr. Rowley said, "I have hope."

He said Mr. Reagan would meet with the National Security Council to decide on specific modifications before the arms control talks on long-range weapons resume Wednesday. Mr. Reagan has proposed that each side reduce the number of long-range nuclear warheads by about one-third, in 5,000 each.

CIA Chief Deals Heavily in Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — William J. Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, bought and sold several million dollars worth of stocks and other securities in the bull market last year, according to his financial disclosure form.

Mr. Casey bought stock worth from \$1.9 million to \$4.5 million while selling stock worth at least \$1 million and possibly more than \$2.1 million. Unlike his two predecessors at the CIA and many other top government officials with access to confidential economic data, Mr. Casey did not put his stock portfolio in a blind trust.

After release of last year's disclosure form, which showed Mr. Casey selling more than \$600,000 in oil stocks as a gift developed in world markets, the CIA established an arrangement in which his transactions are regularly reviewed by a deputy for possible conflicts of interest.

Thais Order Ex-Green Beret Out

BANGKOK (AP) — The Thai government Wednesday ordered a former U.S. Green Beret, James G. Grizz, and his associates deported from Thailand, their base for staging searches into Laos to find Americans they claim are still held prisoner from the Vietnam War.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the order declared Mr. Grizz and four others persons non grata because their presence in Thailand was "not appropriate."

The order said that in March, Mr. Grizz and four other Americans had been charged with illegal possession of a high-powered radio transmitter used in an operation to rescue U.S. war prisoners purportedly held in Laos. Thai authorities fined them, gave them suspended sentences and sent them home. Thai immigration authorities say Mr. Grizz returned to Thailand about two weeks ago, but his exact whereabouts are not known.

More Than 500 Arrested in Peru

LIMA (AP) — More than 500 Peruvians were arrested on the first day of a two-month national emergency declared by President Fernando Belaunde Terry to combat attacks by Maoist guerrillas.

Most of the arrests Tuesday were in the Lima area and around the guerrilla stronghold near Ayacucho 350 miles (560 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Most of those arrested were released, the police said.

The police set up checkpoints on main roads leading into Lima and searched the Andes foothills east of Lima where the guerrillas set off dynamite blasts last week, cutting power supplies and forcing Mr. Belaunde to declare the emergency.

Berlin Court Hears of Nazi Killings

BERLIN (Reuters) — The only woman to survive a Nazi massacre in a French village testified Wednesday about how SS troops herded women and children into a church and then set off explosives.

The written evidence of Marguerite Rouffanche was read at the trial in East Berlin of Heinrich Barth, a former SS officer accused of taking part in the June 1944 killings of 642 people in Oradour-sur-Glane. He has admitted taking part in the massacre.

Mrs. Rouffanche spoke of heart-rending screams from the women and children as they were forced into the church. She survived the explosion only to be hit by machine-gun fire in an arm and leg when she tried to escape. Two daughters and a grandson with her in the church were killed.

U.S. Wary of Libyan Intentions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department said Wednesday that the United States was "seriously concerned" by evidence of a recent surge of air and ground military activity by Libya in or near northern Chad.

The spokesman, Rush Taylor, said reports indicate Libya is increasing military air flights over the so-called Aazou Strip region it claims in northern Chad. The activity suggests Libya "is taking further steps to support a dissident attack against the Chadian government," he said.

"We have received reliable information concerning deployment of Libyan troops to its southern border area, possibly for introduction into the fighting in Chad at an opportune time," Mr. Taylor said. He added that fighter aircraft, with support elements now in place, would be capable of launching attacks.

Poland Boycotts ILO Over Inquiry

GENEVA (Reuters) — Poland boycotted the annual conference of the International Labor Organization as the session opened Wednesday for three weeks. Polish officials threatened to quit the organization if the ILO governing body carried out a decision to investigate labor policies in Poland.

The inquiry, only the seventh such action since the ILO was created in 1919, was decided upon after agency officials judged Polish responses to several requests for information or cooperation to be inadequate. The creation of a commission of inquiry is the most severe step the organization can take.

The conference chairman, Labor Minister James Bolger of New Zealand, made no mention of Poland's absence in his opening speech. But he welcomed the return of China, which is to rejoin the organization next week after a 34-year absence. Beijing owes about \$36 million in contributions, but the conference plans to cancel the debt. The Taipeh government represented China in the ILO from 1949 to 1971, when the agency recognized the Beijing government as the sole Chinese representative.

Kenya Frees 8,463 From Prisons

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya freed 8,463 prisoners Wednesday, including several members of the air force who were imprisoned for their involvement in an abortive coup in August.

Junior airmen led the rebellion, which was crushed by the army within hours. Mr. Moi disbanded the air force and imprisoned about 1,000 airmen for their part in the plot.

Mr. Moi made the announcement in a speech in a Nairobi park attended by thousands and marked by the appearance overhead of several air force jet fighters. It was not known who piloted them.

Swiss Company to Destroy Dioxin

PARIS (AP) — The 41 barrels of poisonous dioxin left from an industrial accident in Seveso, Italy, and recently found in northern France, will be destroyed in Switzerland, the Environment Ministry announced in a statement.

The dioxin, which will be transported to Switzerland in the next few days, will be burned by the Ciba-Geigy company in Basel, the ministry said in a statement.

Last fall, the dioxin was taken to the town of St. Quentin in northern France by the owner of Speleide, a Marseilles company. The barrels subsequently disappeared. They were found last month in an abandoned slaughterhouse in the town of Anguilcourt-le-Sart and were taken to a French army base in Sissonne.

For the Record

MANILA (UPI) — The United States and the Philippines signed a \$900-million agreement Wednesday that allows the two largest overseas U.S. military bases to operate through 1989.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — A former member of Ghana's ruling council, Joachim Amarteifio Kwei, is to stand trial for conspiracy to murder three High Court judges and a retired army major who were shot and killed after being kidnapped last June, Radio Accra reported Wednesday.

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Six Hungarian dissidents have been warned by the police to stop publishing underground literature, dissident sources said Wednesday.

LONDON (Reuters) — About 200 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested Wednesday as they tried to blockade a U.S. nuclear bomber base at Upper Heyford, in southern England, police said. Seventy-one protesters were arrested at the base on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Richard Stone, a Democrat and former U.S. senator from Florida, was sworn in Wednesday as President Ronald Reagan's special ambassador to negotiate a peaceful end to the political violence in Central America.



PELSHE'S FUNERAL — Soviet leaders attended the funeral on Wednesday in Moscow of Arvid Pelshe, who at 84 was the oldest member of the Politburo. Acting as a pallbearer during the procession to the Kremlin Wall was Yuri V. Andropov, the Communist Party leader. At Mr. Andropov's left is Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister, and at his right is Dimitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister.

Jet Makes an Emergency Landing In U.S. With Fuel Almost Gone

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republic Airlines jetliner carrying 86 people from Fresno, California, to Phoenix last week temporarily lost power in one of its two engines then made a safe emergency landing at an air force base after the crew learned the plane was almost out of fuel.

Statements attributed to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in January suggested that SS-20 nuclear missiles removed from Europe as a result of Geneva negotiations might be moved to Asia. This stirred alarm in Japan, generating unprecedented public and political interest there in European military issues.

From another perspective, the statement that security is "indivisible" justifies a Japanese role in the security of the West. This is a major departure from Tokyo's previous official premise that its only legitimate military role was in defense of its home islands.

This narrow definition of self-defense has actually been erosion for several years, especially since Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in May 1981 visit to Washington, accepted the concept of "burden sharing" in a manner implying a Japanese contribution to a broader and common defense.

This shift was accelerated by coming to power of the security-minded Mr. Nakasone and especially his statements in Washington last January that Japan aims to be able to block overflights of the Soviet Backfire bomber and to bottle up the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan.

Such ideas build on a previous one of the Communists that security is "indivisible" and must be approached on a global basis." This sentence, according to diplomatic sources, was placed in the declaration at Japan's request.

At one level, the sentence reflects U.S.-European agreement that, as Tokyo has recently insisted, no arms-control deal should permit the Soviet Union to reduce its military power in Europe while increasing its power in Asia.

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Such ideas build on a previous one of the Communists that security is "indivisible" and must be approached on a global basis." This sentence, according to diplomatic sources, was placed in the declaration at Japan's request.

At one level, the sentence reflects U.S.-European agreement that, as Tokyo has recently insisted, no arms-control deal should permit the Soviet Union to reduce its military power in Europe while increasing its power in Asia.

Statements attributed to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in January suggested that SS-20 nuclear missiles removed from Europe as a result of Geneva negotiations might be moved to Asia. This stirred alarm in Japan, generating unprecedented public and political interest there in European military issues.

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More U.S. Advisers Will Die, Rebels in El Salvador Warn

The Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — The Popular Liberation Forces, the largest of five leftist guerrilla groups in El Salvador, said Wednesday it would continue killing U.S. advisers until the United States withdrew them from the country.

The group claimed responsibility for the May 25 slaying of Lieutenant Commander Albert A. Schaufelberger Jr., deputy commander of the U.S. military advisory group.

He was the first U.S. adviser to be killed in El Salvador.

"All the military advisers sent here will return to the United States in coffins," the leaflet said in a communiqué, copies of which were sent to radio stations in San Salvador.

The guerrillas' leaflets said the killing of Commander Schaufelberger was a warning against "the belligerent Reagan administration so that it does not continue its aggression against our people."

U.S. advisers, the leaflet said, "have invaded our soil and massacred our compatriots every day." It said the guerrillas "will be implacable with them, until its achieves their total withdrawal from our beloved homeland."

Commander Schaufelberger, 33, of San Diego, California, was also in charge of security for the 51 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

Rebels Overrun Base

Earlier, Lydia Chaves of *The New York Times* reported from San Salvador:

Leftist guerrillas have overrun a military communications base in the northern province of Morazan, according to a Salvadorean military source.

The base, at the top of the 5,000-foot (1,524-meter) Cacaobanique volcano, serves as a relay station for the eastern part of the country. An officer at the high command said the station was "important, but not critical."

Another military source said that the loss of the station Tuesday "would hurt" but that government troops would probably not try to retake the base soon. It was unclear whether the rebels were still at the base.

Government forces abandoned the base at 4 A.M. after running out of ammunition. The relay equipment was destroyed in the fight.

Military sources said the guerrillas were attempting to divert government troops that would be used in a major military offensive in the rich agricultural provinces of San Vicente and Usulután.

"So far, the government hasn't taken the bait," a military officer said.

The northern region of Morazan has long been a guerrilla strong-

hold. The area is sparsely populated and not considered economically important.

"There is nothing up there worth saving except the communications base," said a military source. "We should just let them have it."

The fighting at Cacaobanique, 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, began Monday. Two helicopters and a plane were damaged when reinforcements were sent to help the 60 men guarding the base, according to a military source.

While the base is not seen as critically important, the guerrillas' success in taking it demonstrates substantial fighting ability, according to the source. The base was well fortified and until Tuesday afternoon one military source had been

confident that the government forces would be able to defend it.

42 Executions Reported

Guerrilla forces in El Salvador are said to have executed 42 government soldiers taken prisoner last week. The Washington Post reported, quoting a U.S. State Department spokesman.

Alan D. Romberg, the spokesman, released Tuesday the partial text of a declassified cable from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. It said: "The 'guerrilla atrocity' occurred May 25, after guerrillas executed 16 Civil Defense fighters who surrendered in Cinquera."

Previously, guerrillas have sought to undermine the army's will to fight by treating with kindness any soldiers who surrendered.

'El Niño' Is Blamed for World's Bad Weather

Moody Pacific Ocean Current Displayed Unexpected Force Last Year

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. National Weather Service believes that the current rainy season, which has caused deaths, floods, mud slides and general havoc, may go down as one of the wettest on record.

The heavy rain has occurred in other parts of the world as well, particularly in South America. And a chief cause, meteorologists believe, may be El Niño, a Pacific Ocean counterpart that has been much stronger than normal.

Mud slides and floods killed at least two persons and caused six injuries Monday in Nevada and Idaho, where 1,300 people were cut off as rivers of mud smothered cars and houses. Violent storms hit Texas on Monday and were blamed for the deaths of six persons.

In New York City, one effect of the downpours is that reservoirs have filled to capacity, which water officials see as a sign that there will be ample supply to meet the city's supplies for a full year.

In South America, the foul weather has turned some cities into reservoirs of raw sewage and deserts into marshy tangles of thick vegetation.

Heavy spring floods in France have caused serious damage to crops in the Alsace and in the Rhône valley. In West Germany, flooding has left some streets in Cologne looking like canals.

A high number of volcanic eruptions, 22 in the past year throughout the world, is one other factor that experts say they believe may have contributed to the bad weather.

For the north temperate latitudes around the globe, last winter was the warmest in 25 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and that too, is seen as a cause of the bad weather.

But the experts are cautious. They ultimately admit a sense of bafflement over their inability to predict the regular downpour.

According to Chester Ropelak,

of the weather service's climate analysis center, California and some other states are probably suf-

fering the wettest spring on record.

Three times the normal amount of rain has fallen on parts of California, while the rainfall for New England as a whole is about 160 percent above normal. Rainfall for the entire country is about 150 percent above normal.

What may have touched off the warm winter and some of the rains is the moody current off the west coast of South America known as El Niño.

El Niño occurs regularly, but last year it showed unexpected force.

Trade winds, which result from the circulation of air over the equator, normally help push back the current. When the trade winds slacken, the onrushing current warms and humifies the atmosphere, starting a sequence of extreme meteorological events.

In South America, the weather wrought havoc with Peruvian fisheries and annihilated millions of oceanic birds. Hundreds of lives have reportedly been lost in Peru as floods and mudslides buried villages and swept away a section of the Pan American Highway.

In Peru, Peru's richest agricultural center, an estimated 80 percent of this year's crop has reportedly been lost. At Guayaquil in

CBS to Provide Shows For Chinese Television

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. will provide 64 hours of programming and advertising to Chinese television annually, the company has announced.

The arrangement represents the first regular scheduling in China of commercial U.S. network television shows, according to John Eger, general manager of CBS Broadcast International.

Starting in October, CBS programs will be shown in China at 8 P.M. Friday, immediately after the evening news, and on alternate Sundays, after an English-language lesson. The Chinese are expected to buy travel and cultural programs, some basketball shows and documentaries.

"No Dallas," Mr. Eger said Tuesday, referring to a popular Friday night program shown in the United States. "Chinese television is not so much to entertain as to inform and enlighten."

He said CBS was considering buying foreign programs to sell to China. All programs will be dubbed into Mandarin Chinese.

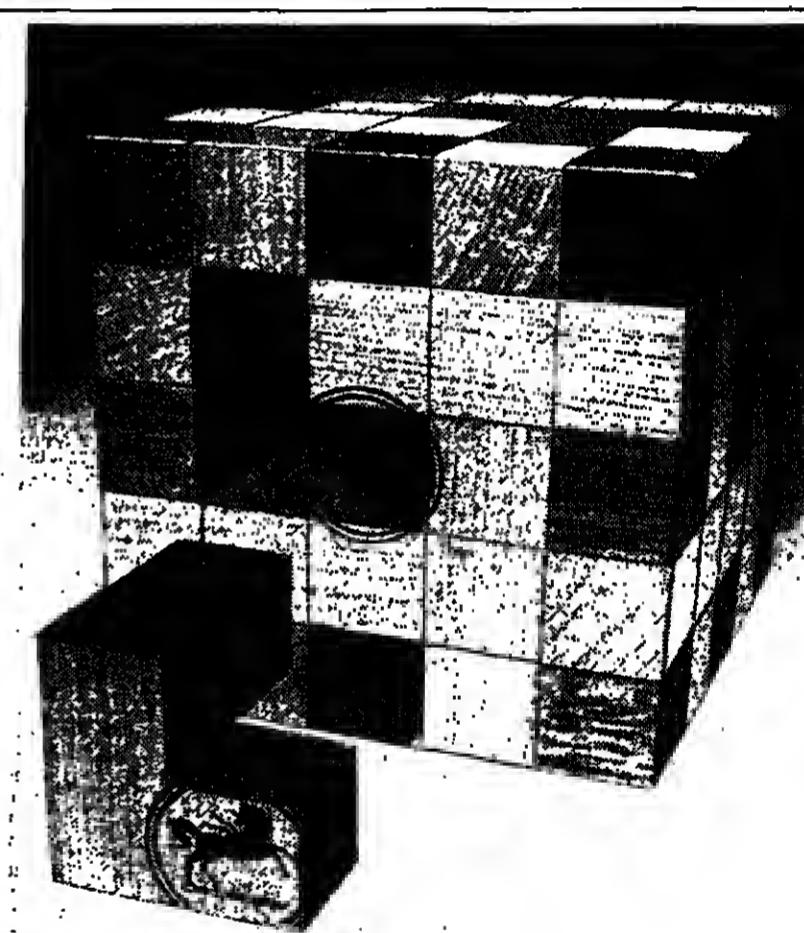
For each hour of programming, CBS will sell up to eight minutes of commercial time. The advertising will probably take the form of three- to five-minute commercials and will be for "companies that want to get their name and business known" in China, Mr. Eger said.

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Sihanouk Threatens To Resign as Leader Of Rebels' Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk threatened Wednesday to quit as president of the troubled three-party coalition fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia if his coalition partner, Son Sann, continues to denounce him.

The prince has often said he accepted the post with great reluctance. He told journalists he might well resign in the next few weeks or months.

Diplomats said Western support for the coalition at the United Nations would disintegrate if Prince Sihanouk resigned, as his presence makes the alliance internationally respectable.

The coalition is dominated by the Khmer Rouge, the Marxists accused of murdering millions of their compatriots when they ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1978. But it also includes the anti-communist Cambodian People's National Liberation Front led by Mr. Son Sann.

The neutralist and widely respected Prince Sihanouk agreed to preside over the coalition, which was formed last June, saying he felt it was the only way of driving the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

"The coalition is losing credibility because of the Son Sannians," he told reporters gathered at his

residence in exile here for a long airing of his disagreements.

"If they do not cease attacking me, then in a few weeks or a few months, I will resign because I cannot go on," the prince said.

"As president of Democratic Cambodia, I am ridiculous," he said. "I am not very comfortable and I am very unhappy," he said.

Prince Sihanouk quoted stories in Australian newspapers which reported Mr. Son Sann's criticism of him and said: "Son Sann only regards me with hatred, disgust and contempt." When Prince Sihanouk was Cambodian head of state, Mr. Son Sann was his prime minister, and their differences go back many years.

Until now, the prince said, "I did my best to avoid infighting and bickering ... But they are making psychological warfare against me to compel me to leave the coalition and let them be masters of the coalition with the Khmer Rouge."

Prince Sihanouk said, however, that he had good relations with his old Khmer Rouge enemies.

The coalition is opposed by the Soviet bloc, which supports the Vietnamese-dominated Heng Samrin government set up in Phnom Penh in 1979 after Vietnamese troops drove out the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

6th Latvian Dissident Is Reported Arrested

STOCKHOLM — A sixth Latvian dissident has been arrested in a continuing crackdown by KGB security police in the Soviet Baltic republics, émigré sources said Wednesday.

They said Gunnars Freimanis, 56, who has served five years in a labor camp for writings critical of the Soviet system, was arrested recently in the Latvian capital of Riga. Five other Latvian dissidents are awaiting trial for anti-Soviet activities, émigré sources said, and Estonian and Lithuanian nationalists have been reportedly arrested in their republics.

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a diplomatic game of chess between East and West that has gone on for more than two and a half years, seems to be entering its end game. Yet it remains unclear whether the players can avoid a stalemate.

The outcome hinges on two variables. One is whether the West,

and the United States in particular, will accept a compromise concluding document put forth by eight nations professing neutrality or no alignment that are openly departing at the inability to arrive at a successful conclusion.

The other is whether the Soviet Union, which publicly accepted the neutrals' proposals on May 6, will agree to some modifications advanced by the West to strengthen human rights provisions.

At stake are some broader issues, sometimes lost in the minutiae of drafting documents and winning propaganda points. One is the question of the survival of the concept of constructive dialogue between the two superpowers.

The 35-nation conference convened in November 1980. Its purpose was to review the carrying out of the 1975 Helsinki accords and possibly to expand upon them. The accords, a high-water mark of détente, laid down a broad code of conduct in everything from human

rights to military maneuvers for closer East-West cooperation.

The conference rapidly reflected the deterioration in the international climate. It opened in the shadow of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and barely survived the declaration of martial law in Poland. It limped along, partly because West European nations wanted it so badly, and partly because neither Washington nor Moscow wanted to accept the onus for declaring it a failure.

Earlier this month the bargaining entered a decisive stage amid a growing consensus that the conference has gone on too long. Too much talk, without any results, can be detrimental to "the Helsinki process," some delegates believe.

The neutral nations, trying to salvage something from all the meetings, proposed the compromise in March. It was, according to the sponsors, a "balanced" document. There were some advances for the West over the Helsinki accords: pledges of steps against terrorism, a firmer commitment to upholding religious freedom and the guarantee of access of citizens to foreign missions. There was also some equivocal language about the right of workers to establish trade unions "freely," a nod toward Poland's Solidarity.

The problem, from the standpoint of the United States and some other member nations of the Atlantic alliance, was that one set of the human rights provisions had any real teeth. In particular, a group of 14 amendments that they

had offered last November virtually disappeared.

The amendments were demanded by the Reagan administration during consultations with its allies as a price for resuming talks after a "no business as usual" freeze following the developments in Poland. They were explicit and tough in demanding that the Russians allow free trade unions, end radio jamming and permit local groups to monitor the Helsinki accords.

While none of these are effectively covered by the proposals of the neutrals, their document does include the one item the Soviet Union has sought all along — a special conference among the same 35 nations that would deal with measures to prevent a surprise military attack and disarmament in Europe in general.

A major stumbling block is the geographical scope that any "confidence-building measures" resulting from such a conference would cover. The West wanted to limit it from the Atlantic to the Urals and the Soviet Union wanted to extend it into the Atlantic, to cover NATO submarine movements and possibly even the U.S. Central Command, formerly the Rapid Deployment Force.

The Soviet acceptance of the package came as no surprise but it was well orchestrated and timed to catch the United States off guard. The move pre-empted the latest initiative from the West, which was to follow a surprise visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who flew to Bucharest from the Williamsburg summit conference.

"Our contacts with the Americans were of the utmost importance and Genscher will report on his trip to Secretary of State George Shultz as soon as possible," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Romania announced in November that citizens wishing to leave the country had to repay the cost of their higher education in hard currency, amounting in some cases to as much as \$20,000.

The United States had said it

would cancel Romania's most-favored-nation status June 30 if the emigration tax was not rescinded.

Last month, The New York Times, reported that a senior administration official said Romania would lift the tax and that the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, had conveyed the message to high U.S. officials in talks in Washington.

The West German Foreign Ministry said the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, during a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Genscher, agreed to lift the emigration tax for the 300,000 ethnic Germans living in Romania.

In return, West Germany said it would rejoin negotiations on rescheduling Romania's debt to Western governments, which it had left after Romania imposed the emigration tax.

"The trip was a complete success," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We can tell the American government that our problem is solved and that emigration will go ahead as before on a secure and durable basis."

Romania to Drop Tax On German Emigrants

United Press International

BONN — Romania has agreed to drop its exit tax on ethnic Germans wishing to emigrate to the West, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The announcement was made a day before President Ronald Reagan reports to Congress on Romanian emigration restrictions.

It followed a surprise visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who flew to Bucharest from the Williamsburg summit conference.

"Our contacts with the Americans were of the utmost importance and Genscher will report on his trip to Secretary of State George Shultz as soon as possible," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

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Chinese Planner Seen As Presidential Choice

By Michael Rank
Reuters

BEDING — China's parliament, the National People's Congress, is widely expected to choose Li Xian-nan, 78, a veteran economic planner, as the country's head of state at its new session beginning Monday.

The decision to revive the largely ceremonial post of president was announced last year with the ratification of a new constitution that reaffirmed the role of legal and political institutions, rather than leaving decisions to "the masses."

China's last president, Lin Shaoqi, died in disgrace in 1969 amid the Cultural Revolution, in which Mao suspended most institutions and removed virtually all who challenged his authority.

Mr. Li criticized Mao's policies in the late 1950s, but the former Communist Party vice chairman and vice prime minister weathered criticism during the Cultural Revolution, probably because of his closeness to the late Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, who was a moderating influence on Mao.

Although Mr. Li was close to Mao's successor, Huai Guofeng, who was removed for opposing China's present leader, Deng Xiaoping, most diplomats do not believe Mr. Li shared Mr. Huai's opposition to current policies.

"Li is an old man with excellent anti-Mao credentials," a diplomat said. "He may not be the most innovative of China's planners, but he commands a great deal of respect and is unlikely to want to cause trouble."

Diplomats said the revival of the presidency reflected a desire to establish strong institutions rather than rely on personalities, as was the case under Mao.

They said Mr. Deng and his associates also felt a president would

be a convenient figurehead in international affairs but that Mr. Li was unlikely to travel abroad because of his age and health.

Mr. Li is said to have cancer. Although he disappeared from view for several months last year, he is now fairly active.

The president is empowered to appoint and remove prime ministers and other officials at the recommendation of the congress, to issue formal proclamations of war and martial law, to receive the credentials of ambassadors and to perform other ceremonial duties.

Most diplomats believe he will exert little real power, although they say there is a possibility he could act as a rival source of influence and challenge the authority of the prime minister and Communist Party chairman.

The meeting of the parliament is expected to last about two weeks and will be the sixth full session since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The foreign press is barred from debate and will have to rely on carefully censored reports in the official media.

The congress merely rubber-stamped Mao's decisions. Although it is still not a parliament in the Western sense, its subcommittees make decisions on legal and economic matters.

The congress is also expected to establish a new central military commission to work with the powerful party military commission headed by Mr. Deng.

It is also expected to pass laws reducing taxes on foreign firms in joint ventures with Chinese companies, as well as a patent law making it easier for foreign firms to transfer technological capabilities to China without forfeiting their rights.

Followers Urge End To Fast by S. Korean

United Press International

SEOUL — Members of a disbanded opposition party urged their leader to end his two-week hunger strike Wednesday to lead a "bigger struggle" for the restoration of full democracy in South Korea.

Kim Young Sun, the leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, went on an indefinite hunger strike 15 days ago to back his demands that President Chun Doo Hwan restore full democracy in South Korea.

A group of 39 members of the party visited Mr. Kim at the Seoul National University Hospital, where the 55-year-old opposition leader was taken by police last Wednesday in an attempt to end his fast forcibly.

Mr. Kim, a presidential candidate before Mr. Chun came to power, began his hunger strike May 18 to press a five-point demand, including the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of politicians, professors and students banned from politics until 1988, and the restoration of press freedom.

He also demanded that South Korea's constitution be amended to allow the election of the president by popular vote.

"We fully support a five-point demand," Mr. Kim Young Sun

said in his first statement and also declared that we will form a national alliance with all conscientious groups to wage a struggle for democratization of the country," the group said in a statement.

"You must stop the hunger strike and care about your health to head a bigger struggle for democracy," an aide of Mr. Kim quoted a visitor as saying.

Seoul Indicts 6 For Hijacking

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea indicted six Chinese on Wednesday in connection with the hijacking May 5 of a Chinese airliner to South Korea. The hijacking resulted in the first acknowledged official contact between Seoul and Beijing.

The indictment said the six — five men and a woman — had been disassociated in China and decided to defect to Taiwan.

After shooting their way into the cockpit and wounding two members of the Chinese crew, the hijackers ordered the pilot to head for Taiwan, but later told him to land in South Korea. The plane touched down at a U.S. base where the hijackers surrendered.

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Scientists Say Asia's Yellow Rain Is Possibly Only Bee Droppings

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Five scientists believe they have solved a part of the puzzle of yellow rain, which the U.S. government has attributed to Soviet chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

The United States has charged that its samples of yellow rain are the residue of Soviet weapons using mycotoxins, but a continuing puzzle has arisen over why the samples contain bee pollen and are in the shape of droplets.

The five scientists, delivering a report Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said the powdery samples are probably pollen-filled feces dropped by bees in flight.

Their theory does not directly contradict the U.S. position that mycotoxins are being used as a chemical warfare agent in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

"We cannot exclude the possibility that a side product of some chemical used in Southeast Asia has affected both people and bees," said Peter S. Ashton, a panelist and director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University.

"What we do have is very persuasive evidence that the best explanation of the yellow rain [is] bee excrement."

"We are not saying that chemical warfare is not going on," said Thomas D. Seeley, a Yale University specialist in the behavior of Asian bees. "We are saying that we are going down the wrong alley if we focus on the yellow spots."

The other panelists were Matthew Messel of Harvard; Joan W. Nowicki, pollen specialist at the Smithsonian Institution; and Julian P. Robinson, arms control specialist at the University of Sussex in England.

The report did not dispute that

**Andrea Rizzoli,
Publisher, 68,
Is Dead in Nice**

Reuters

ROME — Andrea Rizzoli, 68, the former head of the Rizzoli publishing group, died Tuesday in a hospital in Nice after a heart attack.

M. Rizzoli was for eight years president of his group, which was founded by his father and includes an influential daily, *Corriere della Sera*. In 1978, he retired to his home in Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat on the Riviera to make way for his son, Angelo.

Angelo Rizzoli and his brother, Alberto, were arrested on fraud charges in February after the company, with debts of \$200 million, was placed under court-appointed administration to save it from bankruptcy.

In 1981, Angelo Rizzoli was reported to have been a member of the secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due or P-2, the exposure of which brought down the Italian government.

A major stake in the Rizzoli group was held by the Banco Ambrosiano when it collapsed with huge debts last year.

"My father and I worked for a hundred years to build the Rizzoli empire," Angelo Rizzoli said shortly before he died. "Angelo has destroyed it in two or three years."

Other deaths:

Milton R. Young, 83, a U.S. senator from North Dakota for 36 years, the longest continuous service by a Republican, Tuesday of cancer in San City, Arizona.

George Yacoub, 60, spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus from 1974 to 1981, Monday in New York City after a brief illness.

Soviet Missile Fails Flight Test, U.S. Officials Say

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's SSX-24 missile, which the Pentagon says is nearly equivalent to the new American MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, has again failed a flight test, U.S. officials disclosed.

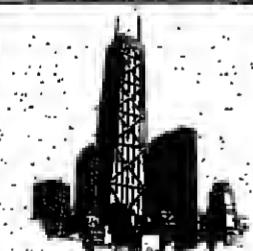
It was the third failure in four flight tests, the officials said Tuesday, indicating that the Soviet Union will still have trouble switching from its liquid-fueled rockets to solid-fueled ones.

"It's hard to say what went wrong," a missile specialist said, "because they encrypt so much of their telemetry."

The second strategic arms limitation treaty, which both the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to observe even though the Senate did not approve it, says that coding of radio information during flight tests is not allowed "whether such denial" of flight test information "impedes verification of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

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London, England	01/636-5411	Barcelona, Spain	03/317-50-61	Düsseldorf, West Germany	021/498921
Paris, France	6/079-2800	Madrid, Spain	01/401-21-04	Frankfurt, West Germany	061/295306
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Balance sheet as at 1.1.1983

ASSETS	\$
Cash and due from banks	425,868,791
Reserve requirements	314,313,124
Treasury Bonds	136,021,942
Loans	860,758,443
Participations	131,130,162
Bank premises and equipment	80,767,866
Other assets	201,815,309
Total assets	1,160,665,637
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,651,951,685
Central Bank	20,046,314
Other liabilities	33,218,891
Total liabilities	2,004,516,790
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	13,520,832
Reserves	142,628,025
Total stockholders' equity	156,148,847
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,160,665,637

PROFIT FOR 1982 (after taxes) \$ 8,071,973

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REUTERS



Jack Dempsey

Dempsey, Ex-Boxer, Dies at 87

(Continued from Page 1)

knocked out in the fourth round at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1921.

Besides Tunney, Firpo and Carpenter, Dempsey defended his title against Billy Miske, Bill Brennan and Tommy Gibbons. He also fought a series of exhibition bouts during his years as champion.

The Firpo fight, Sept. 14, 1923, lasted only 3 minutes and 57 seconds, but there were 11 knockdowns — nine of them by Dempsey — in a wild, primitive brawl. Just before the end of Round 1, an enraged Firpo knocked Dempsey out through the ropes head-first into the laps of newspapermen at ringside. The newspapermen shoved him back in.

Dempsey appeared through but came out at the beginning of the second round like a tiger, smashing the "Mad Bull of the Pampas" to the canvas for the final time.

In 1925, while still champion, Dempsey married Estelle Taylor. It was the beginning of the end of his relationship with Keans, who objected to Dempsey's marrying again while still active in the ring.

In 1931, Dempsey's marriage to Miss Taylor ended. He contended that she had refused to honor her agreement to give up acting after he gave up the ring.

Dempsey confirmed his business interests, opened his famous New York City restaurant, and went across the United States promoting fights and refereeing boxing and wrestling matches.

In 1933, he married the singer Hamm Williams, the "Cheerful Little Earful," but that marriage — although it produced two daughters, Joan and Barbara, upon whom Dempsey doted — came apart in the early 1940s.

When World War II broke out, Dempsey hurried to make amends for questions regarding his record in World War I. On May 7, 1942, age 46, he tried to enlist in the U.S. Army as a private.

He was turned down, but the U.S. Coast Guard swore him in as a lieutenant and, before long, he was a commander, assigned as a training and morale officer.

In 1960, Dempsey finally let it be known that he had been married secretly for 18 months to the former Deanna Pietelli, then 38, who managed a jewelry shop in a New York hotel.

Dempsey was by then a widely admired man, known for unflagging energy, a genial disposition and constant willingness to give out an autograph or chat with a stranger in his popular Broadway restaurant.

Dominating the inside of that establishment — which finally closed in 1974 because of spiraling rent and sordid neighborhood conditions — was a large, brightly painted painting of the day in Toledo, when Dempsey slaughtered Willard for the championship.

Soviet Missile Fails Flight Test, U.S. Officials Say

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's SSX-24 missile, which the Pentagon says is nearly equivalent to the new American MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, has again failed a flight test, U.S. officials disclosed.

It was the third failure in four flight tests, the officials said Tuesday, indicating that the Soviet Union will still have trouble switching from its liquid-fueled rockets to solid-fueled ones.

"It's hard to say what went wrong," a missile specialist said, "because they encrypt so much of their telemetry."

The second strategic arms limitation treaty, which both the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to observe even though the Senate did not approve it, says that coding of radio information during flight tests is not allowed "whether such denial" of flight test information "impedes verification of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."



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A STRONG AND BIG BANK REGARDLESS OF THE TIMES

ASSETS	\$
Cash and due from banks	425,868,791
Reserve requirements	314,313,124
Treasury Bonds	136,021,942
Loans	860,758,443
Participations	131,130,162
Bank premises and equipment	80,767,866
Other assets	201,815,309
Total assets	1,160,665,637
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,651,951,685
Central Bank	20,046,314
Other liabilities	33,218,891
Total liabilities	2,004,516,790
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	13,520,832
Reserves	142,628,025
Total stockholders' equity	156,148,847
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,160,665,637

PROFIT FOR 1982 (after taxes) \$ 8,071,973

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

After the Summit

Back to Earth

You might think that when seven leaders of seven sovereign countries claim to have reached accord on 10 contentious issues in one weekend they have found the long-lost key to international collaboration. But they reached no such thing. The summit conference at Williamsburg adjourned only with hope that the recovery will be stronger than expected, particularly in the United States, and that this will mitigate all those other problems. If the leaders are wrong, there is lots of serious negotiating ahead, because their alleged accord is mostly banal generalities.

No one yet knows who said what to whom, but it is fairly obvious that President Reagan was treated to one main message: America's budget deficits are too large, its interest rates are too high, the dollar is too strong — and all of this threatens recovery everywhere. The allies are properly concerned that Washington is not doing enough to change these conditions and merely hopes to postpone the day of reckoning past the 1984 presidential election.

The summit declaration spoke rather neutrally of this major issue: "We renew our commitment to reduce structural budget deficits, in particular by limiting the growth of expenditures." Mr. Reagan could hardly object to such innocuous language, which avoided all mention of excessive defense spending or of the need for higher taxes. But the allies were struggling to say they are not convinced that the American budget will be controlled at any time soon, and are troubled to find Americans insufficiently concerned.

Indeed, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan gave the summiteers a newly optimistic forecast of recovery. And the impression in Washington is that President Reagan now opposes any future tax increase, even the 1986 contingency increase he proposed in January. This is risky optimism. If it proves as wrong as most of the administration's economic projects have been, the rising deficits will drive interest rates higher and indefinitely prolong the world's economic distress.

The president said that Williamsburg produced "confidence, optimism and certainty." We would feel more confident etc. if the seven nations jointly began to practice the "convergence" that they preached: resisting the trend to trade protectionism, assisting the developing countries in acute distress and, not least, renewing a "commitment to reduce structural budget deficits."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Bland Event

The economic summit at Williamsburg provided a useful demonstration of allied common interest and civility. That is another way of saying that, to the chagrin of the attendant international press, it was something of a yawn. Having been criticized for letting their differences bloom extravagantly at the last such affair, the seven participating industrial democracies, especially the United States, seemed not only content but actually determined to make this one bland.

The dominant sense of the proceedings was shared awareness of, if not always fully shared respect for, the domestic constraints on economic policy. President Reagan, being the patron of the most powerful national economy represented at the summit, did not do the one thing — make an unequivocal commitment to reducing U.S. deficits — that his partners most wanted him to do. Presumably they knew beforehand that he could scarcely do for them at Williamsburg what he has resolutely refused to do for Congress at home. His twin themes of dedication to continued growth and vigilance against a renewal of inflation nonetheless carried the day. The Europeans do not think they will get the same relief from a recovery that Americans anticipate, but they are desperate to get what they can.

Mr. Reagan made this the first of the nine economic summits held since 1975 to make a major move on a controversial security issue. It may not have been the best forum in which to broach this sort of business, but not having tried would have been to let an opportunity go by. With both Japan and France on board, the seven leaders endorsed a statement giving Mr. Reagan the boost for new missile deployment in Europe that he was eager to receive, and a pledge of fidelity to arms control that he was eager to give. The Kremlin sought to deter such a statement by a missile-rattling threat of its own on the eve of the summit, but the seven heads of government held firm.

From all accounts, Mr. Reagan personally acted very much like the leader of the alliance. He was "up" for the summit, he set its tone of constructive engagement with common concerns, and he mastered all the theatrical possibilities available in the splendid Williamsburg setting. The president will take political credit for his performance, and he has every right to, even though the world is not a substantially different place now that the players have gone back to their warring corners at home.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Brave Newscaster

We journalists often overlook the vital protections that make it, if not easy, then relatively safe to stand up to the powers that be. The elements of the American system that help to make such challenges feasible include not only political liberty, judicial independence and public understanding but also the professionalism and commercial strength of so many American newspapers and other journalistic outlets. To find the ultimate courage in journalism, it is probably necessary to go outside the American or Western system to the countless places where truth-seeking journalists have none of these protections and must take their chances on their own.

Such a journalist is Vladimir Danchev, a 35-year-old Soviet newscaster who came to outsiders' attention recently for a series of remarkable broadcasts on Moscow Radio's English-language world service. Mr. Danchev, a native of Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, re-

ported that local tribesmen in Afghanistan were struggling "against the Soviet invaders." For that, and other denunciations of his government's policy in Afghanistan, he was fired amid reports that he was being subjected to mental tests. As a Moscow journalist, Mr. Danchev would presumably be aware of the Soviet practice of using the healing arts to administer punishment for dissent.

In Mr. Danchev's part of the world, such journalistic integrity as there is usually takes the form of nuanced detachment from the coarser aspects of the official line. His openness of expression is extremely rare and, considering the retribution it is almost sure to bring upon him, not likely to command itself for wide emulation. When the news organizations get to giving out their prizes for the year, however, we hope they reserve a choice one for Vladimir Danchev. He has earned it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No New Bretton Woods

The summit recognized the damage in a tentative renewal of Western economic confidence which is caused by volatility in the movement of exchange rates. The Americans are still opposed to fixed rates; but there was no public row with the French. Nevertheless the leaders committed themselves to more coordination both in official interventions in the exchange market and to search out a more effective and regular system of monitoring their respective fiscal and monetary policies, in the hope that such convergence would reduce the wider movements of currency. There is no shadow of a new Bretton Woods here, though the Bretton Woods rules are now being violated to the damage of us all. But, equally, there is no indication yet that the leaders of the Western world have the will — or perhaps

even the capacity — to observe those rules better, or to replace them with a new set which would be more faithfully observed.

—The Times (London).

Where Refugees Make Good

When refugees seek admission to the United States, many citizens assume that the newcomers will become a burden. We hope such pessimists will not overlook the example set by Thuy Mai Tran, one of the Vietnamese boat people, who has been chosen valedictorian at Milwaukee's Riverside High School.

[America] has drawn on the talents and culture of many nationalities. As long as the golden door is open to people as bright and energetic as Thuy Mai Tran, there is reason to believe that the march to greatness will continue.

—The Milwaukee Journal.

FROM OUR JUNE 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Sargent's Standing Rises

LONDON — Mr. J.S. Sargent's work in portraiture has made his name a household word all over the civilized world. There is probably no other living painter who, like the great American, has known how to arouse public enthusiasm and yet retain the profound respect of his fellow artists. At the same time, signs have not been wanting of late that Mr. Sargent is more than a little tired of being the pet painter of society. During the last few years he has exhibited many brilliant impressions of sunny landscapes and boldly summarized architecture — masterpieces of keen observation and brilliant brushwork which have caused a stir in the artistic world without becoming widely known to the public.

1933: Washington Post Is Sold

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post, best known morning newspaper in the capital, has been sold for \$825,000 to George Hamilton, local attorney, who declined to reveal the name of the client for whom he was acting.

The paper has been in litigation due to the breach between Edward McLean, its publisher, and his wife, Evelyn Walsh McLean, who had reportedly sought to pawn the famous Hope diamond to raise \$250,000 to save the paper for her children. The Washington Post was part of the estate left by the father of Mrs. McLean's estranged husband, who recently was removed as a trustee of the estate and the paper offered for sale. Among those who had offered to buy it was William R. Hearst.

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Now Back Again to Superpower Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — What will the Russians make of the Williamsburg summit? In the economic field, they probably wish they had our problems rather than their own. In the strategic field, they are now confronted with a fundamental decision on the future of the arms race.

They have been gambling that the anti-nuclear movement would compel Europe to reject the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and low-flying nuclear cruise missiles on their territory. But the major European nations, which requested this deployment in the first place, sustained the request at Williamsburg, joined for the first time by Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

This debate is not yet over, but the Soviet hope of psychological and political disarmament in Western Europe was clearly rejected at the summit meeting. The industrial leaders gave President Reagan's policy a vote of confidence, and the advance party of American technicians is already in Europe looking over the sites where the new nuclear weapons will be based.

Moscow has two options: come forward at Geneva with compromise proposals of its own, or wait until the U.S. missiles are in place and negotiate for their withdrawal, which would be harder. Much will depend on how Yuri Andropov analyzes this problem. If he follows the usual Soviet procedure, the outlook will be bleak.

Several times since World War II, the United States has made proposals to the Soviet Union for a more peaceful world order. It asked Moscow to join the Marshall Plan. It proposed in the Baruch-Acheson-Lilienthal plan's abolition or international control of nuclear weapons, even at a time when America had a monopoly.

The Russians not only rejected these proposals,

they mocked President Eisenhower's suggestions for mutual arms inspection and for a transfer of half the cost of military weapons to the development of hungry nations. These facts seem to have been forgotten by many of the well-meaning leaders of the anti-nuclear movement, who urge the West to set an example by refusing to maintain a nuclear balance of power.

The trend in East-West relations is fairly clear. As the United States has reduced its nuclear arsenal, the Soviet Union has added substantially to its own. And in the last 10 years almost every Soviet military or political aggression has been followed by proclamations of peace and offers to negotiate new arms agreements.

According to the leaders at Williamsburg insisted that Moscow either come forward with new proposals for establishing a verifiable nuclear balance at a lower level, or accept the emplacement of U.S. missiles in Europe to restore the balance.

Moscow's first reaction was negative, as expected, but not totally. Tass described the Williamsburg arms communiqué as an effort to "camouflage the unbridled and dangerous arms race"; but added that the offer "to cooperate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction" would be "welcomed if the words of the Western leaders accorded with their deeds, if they were really referring to the finding of just accords ... observing the principle of equality and equal security."

It will be interesting to see how Mr. Reagan responds to this. President Kennedy got equally mixed signals from Moscow during the Cuban

missile crisis: threats on the one hand and vague suggestions of compromise on the other. Kennedy chose to ignore the threats and explore the possibility of compromise, and finally persuaded Khrushchev to turn the missiles back from Cuba rather than face a naval blockade.

Moscow's threats to move its intermediate nuclear missiles into Eastern Europe if Washington puts Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe has limited force, since the Soviet missiles can now hit every European capital. So it may still be possible to talk about a compromise, as the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva did briefly last July.

A distinction should be made between the public pronouncements out of Williamsburg and the private conversations. For there is reason for reporting here that the Western leaders, while supporting Mr. Reagan's nuclear policy, also urged him to go on to another summit meeting with Mr. Andropov to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in general before the two major nuclear powers reach a crisis when the American missiles are deployed beginning in the autumn.

The president has accepted such a meeting in principle and has talked vaguely about arranging it next year. But the missiles will be in place then if nothing happens, and the 1984 presidential election campaign will be in progress — not an ideal time for objective discussion.

The Williamsburg summit has been praised as evidence of Mr. Reagan's leadership, but he is home from the make-believe world of Williamsburg, now and back in the real world of power politics, where the Soviet nuclear arsenals increases by three warheads every day.

The New York Times.

All Seven Can Seem Familiar

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — All seven of the Williamsburg heads of government are political throwbacks.

Their primacy at this time identifies a sweeping failure in the political economy of the industrialized world. That failure, in turn, underlines the need for a new strategy to achieve rapid growth without inflation.

A period of extraordinary expansion distinguished the world economy for a quarter of a century after World War II. The advanced countries increased per capita economic growth at a rate of 3.8 percent every year. That, according to a fine monograph by Walter Rostow, which supplies much of the following argument, was "more than three times the average for the previous 130 years."

During the flush postwar period, all the leading countries went in for high wages, and the development, on a public or private basis, of extensive social welfare systems featuring pensions, medical care and unemployment insurance. Between 1950 and 1975 the percentage of gross national products going to such "transfer payments" more than doubled.

After 1973 came a total change.

Two sharp rises in the prices of oil and food were transmitted through the economies of the developed world by higher wages. Efforts to meet welfare charges by new levies and tax revolts. Efforts to curb inflation yielded recession and slow growth.

The political consequence was what Mr. Rostow, in the title of his monograph, calls "The Barbaric Counter-Revolution."

In all the advanced countries large segments of the public turned sour.

There was sourness on taxes and sourness on government, and sourness on social welfare programs and sourness on the values of those most prominently connected with the promotion of social benefits. The throwbacks came to power in that climate of political disillusion.

In the United States and Britain, change came by straightforward election. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher achieved power as the right-wing candidates of right-of-center parties. Both personified old values and patriotic themes. Both gave tax relief to the haves, and cut back social welfare programs. Both were prepared to take unemployment in order to fight inflation.

In West Germany and Japan, governing combinations crumbled under the strain of inflation and slow growth. The collapse of a West German coalition led by the Social Democrats brought to power a Christian Democratic Chancellor, Helmut Kohl; far more committed to a reduction in both taxes and social services.

In Japan, the resignation of one Liberal Democratic leader brought to the prime ministry another, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is keen on both budget cutting and patriotic themes.

In France, Canada and Italy, center-right governments fell apart under the strain of stagflation. Veteran politicians, generally considered over the hill, came back to power.

François Mitterrand, a leader in the Fourth Republic, became president of the Fifth Republic as a Socialist in 1981. A year of effort to stimulate fast growth yielded an inflation so high as to make France uncompetitive. Now Mr. Mitterrand, to the horror of his Socialist backers, is embarked upon a program that risks more unemployment to cut inflation.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, an exponent of new values in the 1960s and '70s, returned to office after a Conservative government fell in an effort to raise taxes. Mr. Trudeau, too, has been a dogged inflation fighter.

Antonino Fanfani, a figure out of the 1950s, returned as prime minister of Italy after a right-of-center government fell apart last month. New elections will be held late this month. But Mr. Fanfani, too, is moving right on both economic and defense issues.

By Joseph Kras

CURRENTS

Tribal Remedy Leads to New Drug

BERKELEY, California — After conferring with medicine men in East Africa, a chemist from the University of California has isolated a promising antibiotic from one of their herbs.

Iso Kubo was visiting villages in the East African bush when he saw native tribes lining up to drink a tea to ward off cholera — which it seemed to do, judging from the low rate of the disease. Medicine men made the tea from the fruit of the *maesa lanceolata* bush, which Kubo collected and analyzed.

He discovered that the active ingredient was a chemical named macein. Mice dosed with it, then exposed to a lethal strain of cholera bacteria, survived with no sign of infection. How the chemical works is still a mystery. Kubo finds that macein neither causes the body to produce antibodies nor fights bacteria in the way that other antibiotics do. Its chemical structure is relatively simple, resembling that of vitamin K, and Kubo has already synthesized the compound. Several pharmaceutical companies want to test it further.

Cockroaches Resist New Repellent

BALTIMORE, Maryland — In its search for a cockroach repellent, the Natural Products Laboratory of the U.S. department of Agriculture imported a chemical extracted from a tree called the neem that has been used for centuries in India to drive away insects.

But the roaches, confronted with dog-food pellets, some of which were laced with neem, actually preferred the neem-treated niblets. Many of the females, who always select a safe spot to deposit eggs, chose areas closest to neem.

The researchers now wonder if neem's attractive powers can be put to use and are testing to see whether the chemical damages the eggs left nearby.

Patch May Be Basic Unit of Sight

CAMBRIDGE, England — The researchers wanted to know what kinds of images the eye sees best. They fiddled with the contrast on a television screen here as they showed spots, stripes, rectangles, disks and assorted shapes. The winner, defined as the pattern that could be seen with the least intense contrast, turned out to be a round patch with fuzzy bars.

This patch may be the basic unit of human sight. Many vision researchers theorize that we make sense of an image only after neurons in the brain have broken it down into simple patterns — roughly comparable to the way a television breaks every picture into dots. Because the "grating patch," as it's known, seems to be the image that is easiest to perceive, a NASA psychologist, Andrew Watson, theorizes that it's the human equivalent of the television's dot. The case isn't proven — a more readily detectable pattern could still be found, or the underlying theory of how images are processed could be wrong. But Mr. Watson suspects that you understood this page only after converting it to an overlapping set of variously sized patches with bars.

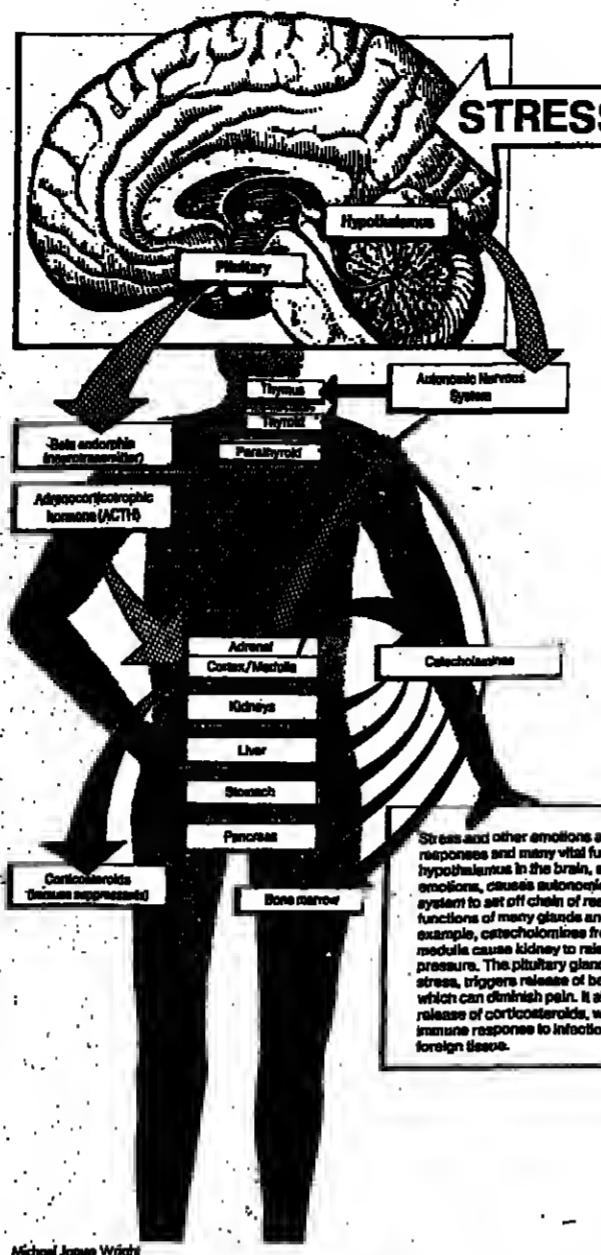
Mr. Watson, who did the experiment with H.B. Barlow and John Robson, two physiologists from Cambridge University, said the brain has "to take patterns of light and transform them into electrical signals — basically, a bunch of numbers — so it knows what it's looking at."

Fighting Fires May Foster More

RIVERSIDE, California — In summer the dry Southern California brush ignites, and firefighters respond with shovels, bulldozers, trucks, helicopters and tanker airplanes. But in the long run, their efforts only ensure worse fires in the future.

"So concludes Richard Minnich, a University of California geographer, after studying Landsat satellite photographs to compare fires in southern California with those across the Mexican border. In Mexico, where old, dry shrubs on the chaparral catch fire, authorities generally let them burn. The result is many small fires that clear scattered patches, then die out when they hit patches cleared by previous fires. But in California, because most small fires are put out immediately, there are no natural firebreaks to stop one uncontrollable fire from devastating a vast area. Mr. Minnich reports that just as much chaparral burned in California as in Mexico between 1972 and 1980. But California's typical fire was twice as large as Mexico's.

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Michael James Wright

Crane Hunting Threatens Species

By Bayard W. Webster

New York Times Service

■

In a remote valley in northern Pakistan, tribesmen perform a traditional spring hunting rite: the hurling of weighted cords into the air to snare migrating cranes as they fly overhead.

The entangled cranes fall to earth, where they are either killed for food or caged for sale as pets. The sport is practiced by only a few tribes, but it seems to have gained popularity in the last few decades, helping to bring at least one species, the Siberian crane, to the verge of extinction, researchers have reported.

Steven E. Landfried, an Ameri-

can expert on cranes and one of the few Westerners to visit the Kurram River Valley, recently observed

how the hunters capture the majestic birds, six or seven feet in wing-span. The hunters, some of whom eat or sell the birds, are believed partly responsible for reducing the total number of Siberian cranes to slightly more than 200.

Mr. Landfried reported that the hunters, who work at night to keep flying cranes from spotting humans on the ground, place tamed and captive cranes in fields as decoys. The decoys respond to the bugle-like calls of approaching cranes, luring them closer to the ground, and the hunters, twirling lead-weighted ropes about their heads, hurl them as high as 100 feet in the

air to ensue the birds, if possible alive.

Mr. Landfried, of the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and other researchers have found that three types of cranes are snared by the tribesmen: Common (*Grus grus*), Demoiselle (*Anthrropoides virgo*) and the rare and endangered Siberian (*Grus leucogeranus*). The cranes cross Pakistan in the spring and fall on their way to their breeding grounds in Russia and Afghanistan and their wintering grounds in India.

Mr. Landfried hopes to encourage the government of Pakistan, and other governments in the region, to devise and enforce conservation regulations.

FOR example, in preliminary results from a five-year study of heavy smokers, Dr. Margaret Linu and her colleagues at the Veterans Administration center in Miami found that those who developed

lung cancer experienced a similar number of emotional life events (such as marriages, divorces, family illness and job loss) as did smokers who thus far are free of cancer. But the cancer patients perceived these events to be more stressful and regarded themselves as more responsible for bad happenings.

Furthermore, Dr. Lim said, in the cancer patients with a high level of perceived stress, immunological responses were significantly reduced even before the cancer developed. In another study at the Miami center, similar emotional factors were found among diabetics whose blood sugar frequently went out of control.

At Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, Dr. Steven Locke, director of the psychonimmunology research project, has studied healthy undergraduate students. Like Dr. Lim, he found that those who reported high levels of psychological symptoms had only one-third the level of "natural killer cell activity" as did students with the same number of life events but little psychological reaction to them. Natural killer cells are a type of white blood cell that can instantly recognize foreign cells without having been previously exposed to them.

Dr. Steven Schiferl, working with Dr. Marvin Stein and Dr. Steven Kellar at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, has studied the effects of bereavement on immune functions. Among husbands whose wives ultimately died of breast cancer, the researchers showed a decided decline in white blood cell function within two months of the death.

Another avenue of study has begun to clarify seemingly contradictory findings of previous research. The new findings show that immunological responses to stress vary according to laboratory conditions, time of day, species, duration and frequency of the stress, whether the animals are able to do something about the stress, and even which kind of stress is applied.

The studies also show that the traditional concept of "stress" as a demanding life event is too imprecise to use as a measurement of how stress affects health. What is distressing to one person may be stimulating to another. Failure to cope well with stress can impair a person's ability to fight off illness, whereas adequate coping with a high stress life may reflect "psychological hardness" that is actually protective.

Rotation-induced stress (whirling an animal on a turntable), which researchers at the Pacific Northwest Research Foundation in Seattle report to be highly stressful to laboratory mice, is of little or no consequence to monkeys, who apparently enjoy being whirled.

Furthermore, Dr. Vernon Riley, who until his death last year headed the foundation's department of microbiology, showed that the way the animals are housed can distort the experimental results.

When he designed "low-stress" housing for his research animals, he said, "The brain influences all sorts of physiological processes that were once thought not to be centrally regulated."

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July 1983

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
20 Ind.	1198.30	1197.49	1196.20	-1.00	-0.83%
20 Trn.	524.77	533.17	540.03	+1.42	+2.67%
30 Trn.	1252.50	1282.50	1282.50	+2.50	+2.00%
50 Inv.	471.72	473.76	472.72	+1.00	+2.12%

Standard & Poor's Index

	New	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	163.60	162.55	-1.04	-0.63%
Industrials	160.80	160.80	-0.57	-0.35%
Utilities	160.45	160.32	-0.13	-0.08%
Finance	160.45	160.32	-0.13	-0.08%
Transp.	160.15	160.57	0.42	+0.26%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Chg.	%
May 31	318,654	403,291	777	0.22%
May 22	277,449	345,974	777	0.22%
May 25	244,845	455,992	1,168	0.24%
May 26	244,845	455,992	1,168	0.24%

*Excluded in the sales figure.

Market Summary, June 1**Market Diaries**

	NYSE	AMEX	NMS	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Volume	4,512	84,414	9,204	11,298	-1,000	-8.33%
Adv.	378	862	1,279	1,395	-100	-7.14%
Decl.	3,777	5,262	4,277	4,277	-100	-2.32%
Total	1,862	1,977	845	845	-100	-11.76%
New highs	1	1	0	0	-	-
New lows	1	1	0	0	-	-

AMEX Stock Index

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Class A	450.72	453.55	-2.00	-0.44%
Class B	452.29	452.29	-2.00	-0.44%
Class C	452.29	452.29	-2.00	-0.44%
Class D	452.29	452.29	-2.00	-0.44%

AMEX Most Actives

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Deutsche Presse	500,000	500,000	-100	-0.20%
WestLB B.s.s.	100,000	100,000	-100	-0.10%
Cyprus C.p.c.	275,000	310	-35	-11.03%
Brewer Inc.	220,000	220,000	-100	-0.05%
Imc Chem.	210,000	210,000	-100	-0.05%
Indstry	140,000	140,000	-100	-0.07%
Kirkland Exp.	140,000	140,000	-100	-0.07%

NASDAQ Index

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Class A	172,000	172,000	-100	-0.06%
Class B	172,000	172,000	-100	-0.06%
Class C	172,000	172,000	-100	-0.06%
Class D	172,000	172,000	-100	-0.06%

AMEX Bond Averages

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Bonds	72.15	72.15	-0.05	-0.07%
Utilities	72.15	72.15	-0.05	-0.07%
Industrials	72.15	72.15	-0.05	-0.07%

NYSE Index

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Commodities	84.14	84.14	-0.05	-0.06%
Treasury	100.20	100.20	-0.11	-0.11%
Utilities	84.41	84.41	-0.03	-0.04%
Finance	47.00	47.00	-0.70	-1.48%

NYSE Most Actives

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
India Inv.	240,000	240,000	-100	-0.04%
Industrials	240,000	240,000	-100	-0.04%
Texaco Inc.	90,000	90,000	-100	-0.11%
OutWest	50,000	50,000	-100	-0.20%
Warren Com.	50,000	50,000	-100	-0.20%
Gulf Sh. U.S.	75,000	75,000	-100	-0.13%
Philhart	47,500	47,500	-100	-0.21%
Am Home	42,500	42,500	-400	-1.00%
Chrysler	41,500	41,500	-100	-0.24%
BalkTRAV	30,000	30,000	-100	-0.33%

12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Many Analysts on the Offensive Touting Booming Defense Stocks

Despite occasional peace scares, there's no business like the defense business. As they say on Wall Street, the "fundamentals" are there.

Defense-contract awards have almost doubled the last three years to \$150 billion, generating industry revenue unprecedented in peacetime America. Not only has money appropriated by Congress recently been more than the Pentagon can spend, the budget for procurement of weapons plus research and development into new systems is "from-loaded" virtually assuring an annual growth rate of about 25 percent for at least several more years.

"The bottom line is that when a major program reaches the procurement stage, there is too much political-constituency support to ever have it cut significantly," said George D. Shapiro, defense stock analyst for Salomon Brothers.

He called General Dynamics "very attractive" as prime contractor for six of the top 30 defense programs, with an \$18 billion backlog (three years' work) promising "substantially better earnings that should bring investors jumping on its bandwagon." Grumman also offers "excellent opportunity," he said, and it is "relatively cheap."

"I think the growth in defense spending is going to fool people on the upside," said Howard Rubin, an analyst who covers the industry for C.J. Lawrence. "In Congress there's an increasing awareness the U.S. is only playing catch-up."

He also noted that budgeting has become steadier, with multi-year procurements from contractors instead of the "sawtooth allocations" of the past. "Neither is Congress now re-looking" programs all the time," he added.

Mr. Rubin's favorite stock in the group is Rockwell. In addition to the B-1 bomber being a "very strong cash generator," he noted that Rockwell's military and commercial electronics segments each account for more than \$1 billion in sales annually.

Gary Reich of Wertheim & Co., another New York investment firm, also sees "profits rising dramatically for these companies." His top pick is General Dynamics because Wall Street institutional investors shunned the defense contractor after it suffered losses in its submarine program. "Just love undervalued stocks," he said.

Grumman is also attractive after a recent sell-off, he added.

The company has problems behind it and opportunities ahead," he said. "The continuing construction of aircraft carriers guarantees that Grumman, with its electronic planes particularly, will be an important naval supplier into the 21st century."

Mr. Reich also likes Rockwell and a contractor he described as having similar characteristics — Litton. "It's evolving from a conglomerate into becoming a growth-oriented electronics company."

Northrop's profit will soar with sales of its F-20 "Tigerhawk" fighter taking off later this year, he added, and McDonnell Douglas is the "best-positioned military supplier."

David A. Lang, who analyzes the industry for Lehman Management Co., said his bullish opinion of defense prime contractors has been reinforced by what he has seen at the Paris Air Show.

McDonnell Douglas' "breadth and the strength of its military programs is impressive," but Lockheed, "with a big dollar backlog that is not politically vulnerable," is his favorite stock. "It also sells at a minor discount to the group," he added.

Mr. Lang envisions more earnings leverage in the future for Lockheed from its "impurred classified work," namely the Stealth bomber and advanced cruise missile, plus its recently awarded Milstar program that will integrate tactical and strategic communications in a satellite system.

These so-called Star Wars weapons offer the prospect of a half trillion dollars in potential business to the aerospace industry, according to Wolfgang G. Denisch, aerospace analyst at First Boston. But only the "framework" — communications and spy satellites — will be developed in the 1980s, about \$100 billion in contracts, he estimated.

Big Player in Space

"The big player in space is Rockwell," he said, calling Lockheed the closest to a "pure play" in extraterrestrial weaponry with its work in targeting and tracking laser beams. Wall Street, featuring high-energy lasers, is another promising entry, Mr. Denisch noted.

But warning investors that defense stocks are nearing their apogee is Alan Benassi, aerospace analyst from Drexel Burnham. "You must play this industry by cycles," he asserted. "Buying these stocks this late could mean getting on an escalator going the wrong way."

He sees defense spending tapering off in 1985 after continued sharp rises this year and next of 25 to 30 percent. As people perceive the sharp ending, P/E multiples will level off and come down.

Mr. Benassi recommends Boeing as a way to play this tailing off of the defense-strike surge and catch the new updraft in commercial jet plane sales as air traffic picks up with the economy.

If less esoteric aspects of the arms business are more appealing, PaineWebber suggests purchase of General Defense, which makes tank ammunition. And Oppenheimer has newly recommended Omark Industries, it manufactures sporting ammunition and chainsaws.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 1, excluding bank service charges

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	NA.	GBP.	DR.	DK.
Amsterdam	2,801	4,932	17,640	37,405	—	6,867	12,647	37,314
Buenos Aires	58.97	102.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2,251	4,053	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (S)	1,928	3,607	12,197	23,948	—	6,854	12,607	37,292
Paris	1,607.70	2,810.05	12,029	23,759	—	6,844	12,565	37,261
New York	1,595	2,814	12,022	23,754	—	6,844	12,565	37,261
Zurich	7,657	12,772	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.8961	1.5638	2,329	4,822	—	2,660	4,5774	10,225
1 SDR	0.7297	1.4729	2,245	4,714	—	2,578	4,5178	9,772

Dollar Values

Per \$1

Currency

Per £1

Currency

Per €1

Currency

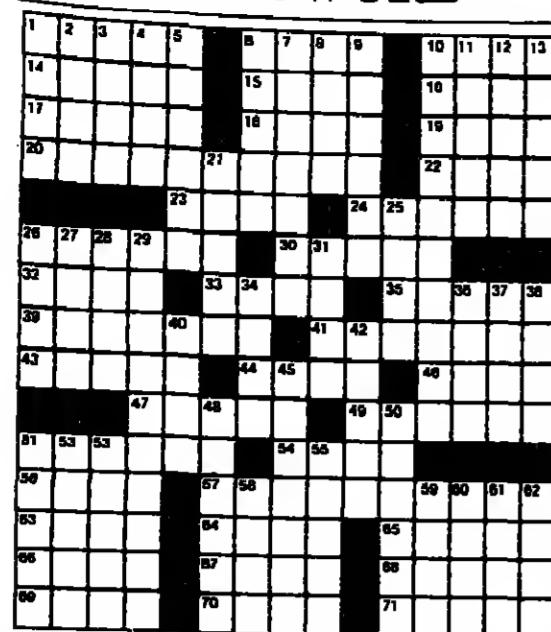
Per 100

Yen

Per 100

Y

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- Light beer
- Dress-shirt fastener
- Discharge
- Battery terminal
- Ape
- avis
- Girder material
- Musical's locale
- Member of Syria
- Brownish red
- Mention in support
- Dog that went to Oz
- Clothes fabric
- Handleader Miller
- Rose's lover
- "—Lynne," Victorian best seller
- Wing bird
- Kind of tale
- Harrison
- A spiral
- What Deseret became
- Grasso, memorable governor
- OPEC ship
- Make believe

DOWN

- Container in bag
- Feast for the kitty
- Church or movie follower
- German river
- Detail
- Skedaddle
- Drums along the Mohawk, once
- Brownings
- "—"
- Villa . . .

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PEANUTS



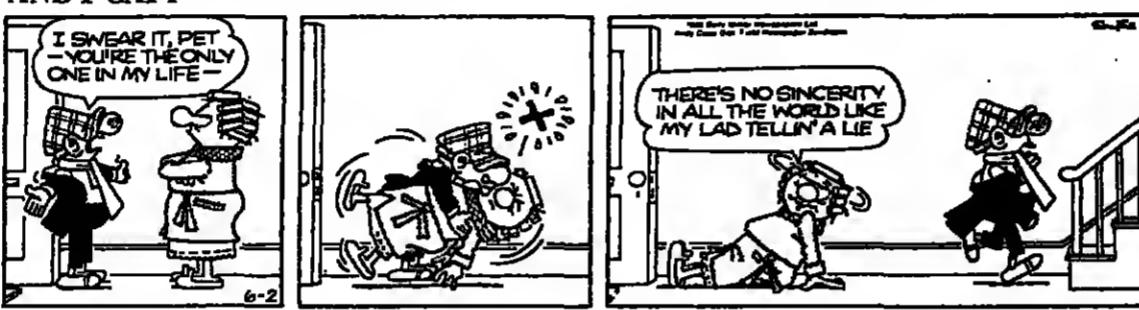
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



MOM WANTS TO KNOW WHAT YOU THINK
YOU'RE DOIN' DOWN HERE."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

Look! A wonderful job offer!

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday 3 | Jumbles FORM BISON ITALIC HAWKER
Answer He liddes while his listeners do this—
A SLOW BURN

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: SIGHT, FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp. 22-14 17-51 LONDON: Variable, Temp. 22-17-51 MADRID: Sun, Temp. 22-14 17-51 ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 22-17-51 PARIS: Sunny, Temp. 22-17-51 51 ROMA: Warm with showers, Temp. 22-17-51 TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp. 13-21 19-70 ZURICH: Showers, Temp. 22-17-51

Amsterdam

Brussels

London

Hong Kong

Milan

Paris

Stockholm

Vienna

Zurich

Frankfurt

Paris

London

Other Markets

Tokyo

Stockholm

Milan

Sydney

Zurich

Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies

Close Prev.

Burma

Cambodia

Chad

Congo (Brazzaville)

Congo (Kinshasa)

Costa Rica

Cote d'Ivoire

Croatia

Cuba

Cyprus

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Ethiopia

Greece

Guinea

Honduras

Hungary

Iceland

Indonesia

Iran

Ireland

Italy

Jamaica

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liberia

Lithuania

Madagascar

Malta

Mexico

Moldova

Morocco

Myanmar

Niger

Nigeria

Oman

Pakistan

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Russia

Sri Lanka

Sudan

Tajikistan

Togo

Tunisia

Uganda

Ukraine

Uzbekistan

Yemen

Yugoslavia

Zambia

Zimbabwe

June 1

Close

Prev.

Ecuador

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

Indonesia

Iran

Italy

Jamaica

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mexico

Morocco

Niger

Nigeria

Oman

Pakistan

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Russia

Sri Lanka

Sudan

Tajikistan

Togo

Tunisia

Uganda

Ukraine

Uzbekistan

Yemen

Yugoslavia

Zambia

Zimbabwe

SPORTS

Wilander Beats McEnroe, Gains Semis

Rain Thwarts French Open Quarterfinalists Vilas, Higueras in 5th Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS -- Defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden won 23 consecutive points en route to defeating second-seeded American John McEnroe, 1-6, 6-2, 6-0, in a quarterfinal match Wednesday at the French Open Tennis Championships.

After a brilliant first set, in which he played a serve-and-volley game on the slow clay of Roland Garros Stadium, McEnroe folded; in the end, he was humiliated — winning only seven of the match's last 47 points.

The tournament's last quarterfinal was halted by rain and falling light Wednesday. After 4 hours 13 minutes, plus 90 minutes of rain delay, No. 3 seed José Higueras of Spain led fourth-seeded Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 4-6, 2-1 (5-love). The match was to resume Thursday, with the winner to face Wilander.

The other semifinal will pit Frenchman Yannick Noah and Christophe Roger-Vasselin.

Wilander's phenomenal run

turned the match around at a time when the 18-year-old seemed about to lose the third set. McEnroe led, 4-2, and was at 40-15; he had an easy forehand for a 5-2 lead, but missed. That started it.

Wilander took the next four points and the game. He then won four successive love games, taking him to 1-0 in the fourth set, and went to 40-love in the set's second game, before McEnroe broke his serve.

At the start of the match McEnroe seemed ready to wipe Wilander off the court. The Swede played his usual cautious baseline game, a series of McEnroe drop shots left him flat-footed at the back of the court. "It surprised me," Wilander said. "I had never seen John play shots like that. I didn't know he could do it."

But the No. 5 seed refused to abandon his tactics. He started the second set with a service break; McEnroe pulled level at 2-2, and then lost his own serve and, finally, the set.

With a deft combination of drop

shots, stinging volleys and passing shots down both wings, McEnroe swept to a 3-0 third-set lead and held his one-break advantage until the match turned dramatically in the seventh game.

The real crunch came after

Wilander had served to pull even, 4-4. On the first point of the ninth game, the American's stop volley was ruled out. McEnroe disputed the call, but after a delay of several minutes the chair umpire upheld the decision.

At that point, the American's concentration seemed to evaporate. The microphone on the umpire's chair went dead, and so did McEnroe's. He went on to lose the game at love, his second his succession; there were three more in a row yet to come.

"I cannot remember ever winning 23 points in a row before,"

said Wilander.

McEnroe, 24, admitted he let the match slide away. "I shook in the third set. I should have won that set 6-1."

"I let up and couldn't get my

concentration back again. It started when I missed a few balls. It happens to me more on clay than on other surfaces. There are no excuses. He played a lot better than I did."

Observed Wilander of McEnroe's third-set lapse: "He argued over a line call. It didn't disturb me, but I think it disturbed him. I think he should do this a bit less, and then he would play a bit better."

McEnroe had won his three previous encounters with Wilander, including a 6½-hour Davis Cup match in St. Louis last year and two exhibitions. "But this was the first time we had met on clay, which is my surface," Wilander said. "It is very different from the faster courts."

McEnroe saw himself as coping better on clay — "but I still need to improve. There is no reason why I can't beat these guys here. But if you play badly, you deserve to lose."

The women's semifinals were also scheduled for Thursday.



John McEnroe

... But if you play badly, you deserve to lose.

United Press International

Mats Wilander
I cannot remember ever winning 23 points in a row before.

Ojeda, Stanley Nip White Sox, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Bobby Ojeda and Bob Stanley combined on a seven-hitter to outduel Floyd Bammister as the Boston Red Sox edged Chicago, 2-1, here Tuesday night and snapped a four-game White Sox winning streak.

Ojeda (3-1) gave up a first-inning home run to Carlton Fisk but allowed only three more singles before being relieved by Stanley in the sixth with a runner on second. Stanley gave up three more hits, two in the ninth, while earning his

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

10th save. Stanley, who has figured in 11 of Boston's last 20 victories, has a league-leading earned-run average of 1.09.

The winners got to Bammister for their runs in the fourth. Tony Armas started the rally by poking a single to right. Wade Boggs lined a single to left and took second as things you can't control."

Brewers 5, A's 2

In Milwaukee, Robin Yount's two-run double keyed a four-run third and Moose Haas scattered eight hits to help the Brewers to a 5-2 decision. Oakland's sixth straight loss. Yount took nine strikes in his left shin after colliding with Oakland catcher Mike Heath later in the third.

Indians 5, Mariners 2

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit his sixth home run of the season to highlight the Indians' 5-2 victory over Seattle. Thornton's was the first home run by a Cleveland batter at Municipal Stadium — 652 home-team at-bats — since opening day.

Yankees 5, Angels 3

In New York, Ken Griffey's two-out, two-run single capped a four-run eighth that gave the Yankees their fifth straight triumph, 5-3 over California.

Twins 10, Orioles 3

In Minneapolis, Randy Bush and Gary Gaetti each drove in three runs and rookie Ken Schrom posted his fourth victory without a loss as the Twins broke a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 romp over Baltimore. Schrom allowed seven hits in his first complete game in the minors.

Royals 6, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Hal McRae's two-run double capped a four-run fourth and rookie left-hander Bod Black won his second straight as Kansas City handed Texas its ninth loss in 11 games, 6-5.

Astros 12, Cards 10

In the National League in Chicago, Phil Garner's three-run double was the key to a seventh-inning

Giants 2, Cardinals 1

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans hit his 12th home run of the year and Bill Liske and Gary LaVelle combined on a four-hitter as Giants edged New York, 2-1. Liske went 7½ innings in winning his seventh straight after four losses.

Padres 5, Expos 3

In San Diego, Steve Garvey hit his ninth homer of the year with one out in the eighth to break a 3-3 tie and spur the Padres to a 5-3 defeat of Montreal, the Expos' fourth straight loss.

Braves 10, Pirates 2

In Pittsburgh, Claudell Washington and Brett Butler had two-run triples and Bob Horner hit a three-run home run as Atlanta routed the Pirates, 10-2. In the fifth inning he worked, winner Phil Niekro (2-4) struck out two for a career total of 2,813, moving him past Cy Young and into 11th place on the all-time strikeout list.

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Steinbrenner had watched the game on television.

Tuesday night, before the Yankees played California, Steinbrenner said he would "continue to speak out any time I feel my players are being thrown at or not properly protected."

Announcing the suspension, Steinbrenner said: "There is concern and dissatisfaction on the part of the league that the game on the field should constantly have to be encumbered with the machinations and publicity pronouncements of the owner."

The American League has experienced repeated problems with Mr. George Steinbrenner's mode and philosophy of operating the Yankees with respect to the umpiring of games. This philosophy has been apparent in their publications and their television commercials, in action on the field and in the public statements of Mr. Steinbrenner.

This is believed to be the first time any league president has suspended an owner. The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, suspended Steinbrenner on Nov. 27, 1974, following the owner's guilty plea to charges stemming from illegal contributions to the 1972 presidential campaign of Richard Nixon. That suspension was to have been for two years, but Kuhn lifted it nine months early.

Last April 18, Kuhn fined Steinbrenner \$50,000 for remarks he made during spring training questioning the integrity of National League umpires. A source familiar with the fine said Kuhn had first considered suspending the owner for two months.

In a statement at Yankee Stadium Tuesday night, Steinbrenner said: "I have no intention of appealing the suspension regardless of whether I feel it is proper or improper, because I am convinced that Lee feels in his mind that this is the course of action to take."

MacPhail said he took the action under the section of the league constitution that allows him to fine or suspend various categories of baseball people, including "other employees" of clubs, for action not in the best interests of baseball.

The action that triggered the latest suspension came Friday night,

when Steinbrenner issued a statement highly critical of umpiring decisions in the Yankees' game against Oakland. In addition to questioning balls-and-strikes calls, Steinbrenner criticized home-plate umpire Darryl Cousins' decision to eject Dave Winfield of the Yankees and not Mike Heath, the Oakland catcher, with whom Winfield had tangled after a brushback incident.

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ART BUCHWALD

'Evil in the Court!'

WASHINGTON — Journalism is becoming a very dangerous profession. In legal suits in the United States, lawyers for the plaintiffs are now demanding that newspapermen not only turn over their notebooks to courts, but are also demanding that a reporter and his editors testify as to what was going on in their minds when they were producing the story. Many judges have decided to let the lawyers read the heads of journalists and editors to try to prove what was in their thinking.

There are reporters who object to this line of questioning as a threat to the First Amendment. But I'm not one of them. I'd like to confess today how I arrive at a column and what goes through my mind when I'm doing it.

The other day I read that the Supreme Court had ruled 8 to 1 against Bob Jones University in a tax case. Bob Jones U. apparently was practicing racial discrimination, and the court said the Internal Revenue Service was correct in deciding that the fundamentalist school was not entitled to a U.S. tax exemption.

Then I read that Bob Jones 3d, the president of the university, commented after the ruling: "This is the same court that has decided to murder innocent babies, and takes prayers — the word of God — out of our public schools. I have pity for the heathens who sit on the Supreme Court, pity for their damned souls and their blighted minds. . . . We're in a bad fix in America when eight evil old men and one vain and foolish woman can speak a verdict on American liberties."

Well, this sounded like a good story. The first thing that went through my mind is that Jones had been unfair to at least one Justice. William Rehnquist was the only one on the court who had voted to give the school its exemption despite its racial policies, so he shouldn't have been included as one of the "eight evil old men" with "damned souls and blighted minds." Besides not being evil, it isn't that old.

The next thing that went through my head was that I knew most of the Supreme Court justices, including the chief, and while I've questioned some of their decisions, I

haven't noticed any one of them possessing a "damned soul" or a "blighted mind." But who am I to judge? Maybe it takes a fundamentalist preacher to be able to see evil in someone's soul, especially when he loses a big case to the Supreme.

What made the decision an interesting subject for a column was that the Reagan Justice Department, instead of defending the IRS, decided to come out on the side of Bob Jones University.

I looked back in my notebooks, which I keep in case a judge wants to subpoena them, and discovered that the president said he didn't have the authority to take away a tax exemption from a school that practiced racial discrimination.

He ordered the attorney general not to go into the U.S. Supreme Court and defend the president's own Internal Revenue Service. With no one to speak for the government, the court appointed an outside lawyer, the distinguished former secretary of transportation, William Coleman, to argue the case for the IRS.

So what you finally wound up with was the U.S. Justice Department and Bob Jones University vs. the IRS and the people of the United States.

After reading my notes, the next thing that went through my head was how lucky we were that the Supreme Court voted the way they did, or we would never know how Bob Jones 3d felt about those sinners who didn't see things the way he did, particularly when it came to money matters. I frankly was on the fence about the case, but after Jones proved to be such a bad loser, I am now glad as a citizen, my taxes aren't going to hell.

Jones is a man of God, can look for heathens wherever he wants to. But I don't want him to do it with my money. I might even ask the Lord to forgive him for what he said about the "eight evil old men" on the court. But when he calls Justice Sandra O'Connor "a vain and foolish woman," I have to take umbrage. It was an uncalled for sexist remark about a very fine lady, and is unworthy of a man who is now head of the leading "non-tax-exempt" institution of higher learning in the land.

NEW YORK — Through a combination of luck and persistence, a short story written in longhand by William Faulkner in 1926 that foreshadowed some of his greatest work has finally been deciphered and will appear in print for the first time June 9. Experts consider the story a key to the most important books written by the then-struggling future Nobel laureate in literature.

"It's the most significant unpublished Faulkner story in existence," said William L. Joyce, director of the New York Public Library's Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Called "Father Abraham,"

the 24-page manuscript was originally conceived by Faulkner as the beginning of a novel that he tried to write early in his career. For years he played with and abandoned the seminal characters in the story — the Snopes family — using them to fill the background of his developing taleaux of Yoknapatawpha County. But they continued to haunt him until, in 1940, they fell into place creatively and were brought to the center of one of his longest novels, "The Hamlet" (1940).

"Father Abraham" is the germ of the whole Snopes trilogy and it is Faulkner's finest piece of writing before "The Sound and the Fury," said Professor James B. Meriwether of the University of South Carolina, who edited the manuscript. "The young Faulkner did nothing more ambitious or more successful — and I'll stand behind that statement."

The manuscript of "Father Abraham" tells the tale of how Flaminio Snopes first came to the Mississippi town of Frenchman's Bend and sold a bunch of wild Texas range ponies to his neighbors. The auction of the ponies later became the basis for Faulkner's famous short story, "Sporting Horses."

An advance proof of the story shows Faulkner in an early philosophical, historical and ponderous mode: "The man is gone, his dream and his pride are dust with the last dust of his anonymous bones and in its place but the stubborn legend of the gold he buried when Grant swept



William Faulkner

through the land on his way to Chickamauga."

More important, in thicket of brilliant Faulkner writing, the story reveals the writer's despair about the new class of poor whites — branded "rednecks" in correspondence by the author and his friends — in the changing South:

"The Snopes sprang unashamed from a long line of shiftless tenant farmers — a race that is of the land and yet rootless, like mistletoe; owing nothing to the soil, giving nothing to it and getting nothing of it in return; regarding the land as a harlot instead of an impotent yet abundant mistress, passing on to another farm. Coming and going and change, they move and halt and move and multiply and marry and multiply like rabbits; magnify them and you have political hangers-on and professional officers; reduce the perspective and you have mold on cheese."

Meriwether said that the ideas behind "Father Abraham" also were used in "As I Lay Dying" (1930) and in "Absalom, Absalom!" (1936). The Snopes family reappeared in "The Town" (1957) and "The Mansion" (1959), rounding out the trilogy that began with "The Hamlet."

The uncertainties faced by Faulkner, as a young writer can be surmised from a letter he wrote from Oxford, Mississippi, to Horace Liveright in 1927. The New York publisher had just re-

jected his book, "Flags in the Dust," and Faulkner was worried about how he was going to eat and pay back a \$200 advance. Wishfully, he wrote, "I still believe the book will make my name as a writer." Then he added that he was working "spasmodically" on a book which would take "three or four years to do; also I have started another which I shall finish by spring. I believe." That other book, never finished, was "Father Abraham."

Through an unusual set of circumstances, the manuscript of "Father Abraham" survived for 30 years in the archives of the New York Public Library's Arvens Collection, which specializes in acquiring any books or manuscripts containing a reference to tobacco, however remote. For instance, the Arvens Collection acquired the manuscript of "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde because the plot includes a cigarette case. George Arvens Jr., who made a fortune in developing cigarette-manufacturing machinery, endowed the collection.

On the opening page of the Faulkner short story, there is a sentence that reads: "He chews tobacco constantly and steadily and slowly, and no one ever saw his eyelids close." That mention fed to the purchase of the Faulkner short story by the library for \$300 in 1953 from Philip C. Duschnes, a Manhattan rare-book dealer.

Although there is no question

about the authenticity of the holographic manuscript, there is some mystery about who possessed it before it was sold to the New York dealer. "We have no records that would disclose how we obtained it," said Fanny Duschnes, widow of the dealer, and confidante. Pat Stacy writes about the sheikhs holdings at the time the couple separated last year. The sheikhs has placed the value of the community property at \$1 billion. The sheikhs also is seeking custody of the couple's four children and annulment of the sheikhs two subsequent marriages. The sheikhs has not been in California for some time and reportedly went to Saudi Arabia last October.

In a book about John Wayne's final years, his former secretary and confidante, Pat Stacy, writes about how the late actor considered suicide when the cancer that ravaged his body forced him into another round of painful hospital treatment. "Pat, I want you to go home and bring back my Smith and Wesson .38," she quotes the actor as saying. "I want to blow my brains out." When she refused to bring him the gun, she writes, he exploded: "Don't you understand? I want to kill myself, get it over with." Four years later, the incident still makes Stacy shudder. "I learned that Duke asked Pat [his son] to do the same thing, but of

PEOPLE

Saudi Sheik Loses Property Suit

John Wayne

in 1938, has been awarded \$1 million by a New York court. Isidor Zimmerman, 66, of New York City, was imprisoned from 1938 to 1962 and sought \$16 million from the state. The award was made May 26 by the Court of Claims, 21 years after his release, but was just disclosed. Zimmerman's claim had been turned down three times. Zimmerman said he would take a world cruise with his wife, Ruth, who waited for him while he was in prison and married him when he was released. Zimmerman, a retired doorman, estimated he would end up with half of the money after he paid his lawyers one-third of the award. He said he also has \$300,000 in bills for treatment of an endocrinological disease and psychiatric care. Zimmerman was 18 and about to start a football career at Columbia University when he was "famed" in 1938 for the murder of Michael Foley, a New York City detective. He said witnesses perjured themselves about his involvement, and he was persecuted by a zealous district attorney with state-wide ambitions, Thomas E. Dewey, who later became governor. He said he spent nine months on death row at Sing Sing before his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Calling his 24-year jail term a "nightmare," Duke, now 82, was beaten several times in prison and one beating caused a 50 percent loss of vision in his left eye. In 1962, the state Court of Appeals reversed the conviction after witnesses who had testified against him at his trial admitted they had lied. Zimmerman said he would like to establish a foundation to aid prison inmates accused of crimes. He said the foundation would also fight capital punishment.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan underwent a successful operation for removal of gallstones and was reported in satisfactory condition, hospital officials said. Zia, 59, is scheduled to remain in the hospital for about a week and will rest for another week at his Rawalpindi home.

Jihan Sadat, widow of the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, was awarded an honorary doctorate of law by the University of Hartford in Connecticut.

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